British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1366.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1852. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—The Imperial Parliament met on the 4th November, but its Sessions had been occupied in swearing in the new members, and other preliminary formalities. In our present disorganized circumstances, the simple but significant forms that have been used for so many years, without change or interruption, in the opening of that venerable and august Assembly, cannot fail to be read with interest, and impress the mind with the paramount importance of constitutional order, stable government and national liberty.

Their Lordships met at 2 o'clock, when the Lords Commissioners took their seats at the foot of the throne.

The Lord Chancellor then directed the Usher of the Black Rod, Sir A. Clifford, to summon the members of the House of Commons to attend at the bar.

In a few minutes afterwards, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, accompanied by his mover and seconder—Mr. Robert Palmer and Lord Robert Grosvenor—and surrounded by a great number of new members, appeared at the bar.

Mr. S. Lefevre then addressed their Lordships to the following effect: My lords, in obedience to her Majesty's command, her Majesty's most faithful Commons have proceeded in the exercise of their undoubted right and privilege to elect their Speaker, and I have to acquaint your lordships that however unworthy of it, I am the object of their choice; and I, with all humility, have now to ask her Majesty's most gracious approbation of that choice.

The Lord Chancellor replied; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, we have the command from her Majesty to assure you that her Majesty is not fully sensible of your zeal for the public good, and your ample sufficiency to discharge the high and arduous duties to which you have been elected by the members of the House of Commons, that she fully approves and confirms your Speaker.

The Speaker: My lords, with the most profound gratitude and respect, I submit myself to her Majesty's commands; and I now become my duty in the name, and for, and on behalf of the Commons of England, to lay claim by humble petition to the free exercise of all those ancient and undoubted rights, immunities, and priviledges—more especially those of freedom from arrest and molestation for themselves and servants—free access to her Majesty when occasion may require—and also that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to put the most favourable construction on all their proceedings and actions; and for myself, my lords, I have to entreat, that if any errors should be committed, they may be attributed to me, and not to her Majesty's faithful Commons.

The Lord Chancellor: Mr. Speaker, we have it further in command from her Majesty to assure you, that her Majesty most readily confirms all the rights and privileges of her faithful Commons which have ever been granted by her Majesty's royal predecessors, and, with respect to yourself, Sir, although her Majesty is sensible that you stand in no need of such an assurance, her Majesty will ever put the most favourable construction upon all your words and actions.

The Speaker then bowed to the Lords Commissioners, and retired from the bar.

From the address of the acute and philosophic Macaulay, to his Edinburgh constituents, we select the following estimate of the position of parties, and of the legislative and social reforms still required, with his bright and cheering anticipations as to the prospects and destiny of the Empire.

I think that I can confidently say that the great reform effected by Sir R. Peel is perfectly safe—(loud cheers.) I believe that the act which repealed the corn laws stands now on far firmer foundations than when first it passed. We, the friends of reform, stronger in reason and stronger in numbers. We are stronger in reason, because what was then only prophesy is now history—because no person can dispute the truth of the facts which repeal has had on commerce and industry. We are stronger in numbers, for I am sure you will all recollect the exceedingly strong and formidable opposition to the repeal of the corn laws proceeding from a class most deeply interested in that appeal—I mean the labouring classes. I do not now remember, perhaps I ought to remember, whether that opposition produced much effect here. But I do know many of the large towns in England where the free-traders durst not venture to call a meeting to petition against the corn-laws, without being harrassed by a crowd of working people, who came taught by a certain class of demagogues to say—that was a question in which the working people had no concern; it is purely a capitalist's question. If you made the loaf twice as large the capitalist's would only give us 6d, where formerly they gave a shilling. Indeed, it was said, repeal of the corn laws would be positively injurious to the working class. I had never had the slightest faith in those doctrines. Experience seemed even then most completely to benefit them. I compared place with place, and I saw that, though bread was cheaper in the state of Ohio than in England, wages were higher. I saw that even within my own memory, those times when bread was cheapest in England the condition of the labouring classes was best. But now this question has been tried. It admits of no dispute, and I should be glad to know, if any attempt were made to re-establish a tax on corn, what demagogue would be able to bring a crowd of working men to hold up their hands in favour of such a tax—(cheers.) Thus, stronger in reason than stronger in numbers, we need not, I believe, apprehend any direct attack on the principle of Sir R. Peel's reform. It will be one of the first duties of your representatives to be vigilant that no indirect attack shall be made upon its principles—(cheers)—and to take care that, in any change which may be made in the present system of taxation, no undue favour shall be shown to any class—(cheers.) With regard to the other question I mentioned—parliamentary reform—I think that the time is now near when it will require the greatest consideration—which I will be necessary to consider whether the Reform Act of 1832 diligently, temperately, and cautiously, but in a large and liberal spirit—[cheers.] In my opinion this revision cannot be made with advantage, except by the minister of the crown. I greatly doubt whether it would be found possible to carry through any well matured and complete plan of improvement if you have not the government frequently with you; and I must say that from the present administration I can, as to that matter, expect nothing good. For my own part, I think the question of parliamentary reform is one which must soon be taken up, but it ought to be taken up by the government; and I hope, before long, to see in office a ministry which will take it up in earnest—[loud cheers.] I dare say you will not suspect me of saying so from any interested feeling. The truth is that in no case whatever shall I again be a member of any ministry. During what may remain of my public life, I shall be the servant of none but you—(loud and prolonged cheering.) I have nothing to ask of any government, except that protection which every government owes to every faithful and loyal subject of the Queen. But, as I live, I do hope to see in office before long a ministry which will treat this great question as it should be treated. It will be the duty of that ministry to revise the distribution of power. It will be the duty of that ministry to consider whether small constituencies, notoriously corrupt, and proved to be corrupt—such, for example, as Harwich—ought to retain the power of sending members to parliament. It will be the duty of such a ministry to consider whether it be not possible, without the smallest danger to peace, law, and order, to extend the electoral franchise to classes of the community which do not now possess it. As to universal suffrage—on that subject you already know my opinions, and I now come before you with those opinions strengthened by everything which, since that period, has passed in Europe. We have seen by the clearest of all proofs that universal suffrage, even united with secret voting, is no security against the establishment of arbitrary power—[cheers.] But, gentleman, I do look forward, and at no very remote period, to the extension of the franchise further than I admit I once thought would be safe or practicable — [hear, hear.] I believe that such an extension will, by the course of events, be brought about in the very best and happiest way. I know it is possible, by such legislation, to make the rich poor, but I know it is utterly impossible to make the poor rich—[hear, hear.] But I do believe and hope that the progress of experimental science, the free intercourse of nation with nation, the unrestricted influx of commodities from countries where they are cheap, and the unrestricted influx of labour towards countries where it is dear, will soon produce, and are beginning to produce, a great and most blessed social revolution—(cheers.) You know, gentlemen, I need not tell you, that in those colonies which have been planted by our race—and when I say colonies, I speak as well of those which have separated from us as those which still remain united to us—you know that in our colonies the condition of the labouring man has long been far more prosperous than in any part of the old world. Every where the desert is receding before the advancement of the flood of human life and civilisation; and, in the mean time, those who are left behind find abundance, and never endure those privations which in old countries too often befal the labouring classes. And why has not the condition of our farmers been equally fortunate? Simply, as I believe, on account of the great distance which separates our country from the new, unoccupied, and uncultivated fertile part of the world, and on account of the expense of traversing that distance. Science, however, has abridged, and is abridging that distance, science has diminished and is diminishing that expense. Already New Zealand is nearer for all practicable purposes to England than New England was to the Puritans who fled thither from the tyranny of Laud. Already the coasts of North America, Halifax, Boston, and New York are nearer to England than within the memory of persons now living, the Island of Skye and the county of Donegal were to London. Already emigration is beginning, if I rightly understand, to produce the same effect here which it has produced on the Atlantic States of the Union. And do not imagine that our countryman who goes abroad is altogether lost to us. Even if he go from under the dominion and protection of the British flag, and settle himself among a kindred people, still he is not altogether lost to us, for, under the benignant system of free trade, he will still remain bound to us by the ties of interest—(cheers). If he ceases to be a neighbour, he is still a benefactor, and a customer. Go where he may, if you will but uphold that system inviolate, it is for us that he is turning the forests into corn-fields on the banks of the Mississippi; it is for us he is tending his sheep and preparing his fleeces in the heart of Australia; and in the meantime it is from us he receives the commodities which are produced with vast advantage in an old society, where great masses of capital are accumulated—(cheers). His candlesticks and his pots and pans come from Birmingham, his knives from Sheffield, the light cotton jacket which he wears in summer comes from Manchester, and the good cloth coat which he wears in winter from Leeds; and in return he sends us what he produces in what was once a wilderness—he good flour out of which is made the large loaf which the Englishman divides among his children—(loud cheers).

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Official notice was issued from the Earl Marshal's office, yesterday, that on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th of November, the remains of Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K. G., will be removed, under an escort of cavalry, from the hall of Chelsea Hospital, to the Audience-room of the Horse Guards, and on the following morning, at half past 7 o'clock, the procession having been formed in St. James's park, will proceed up Constitution-hill, through Piccadilly, by St. James's-street, along Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Parliament-street, the Strand, to Temple-bar, and thence to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

AUSTRIA.—It is asserted that the Austrian Government intends to make a new loan of 30,000,000, not in paper money, but in silver, on the same condition as those for the loan made in the spring of last year—General Haynau has been recalled by order of the Emperor. His Majesty disapproves of the travels of the General, because they have given rise to incidents compromising the dignity of the Austrian uniform. Another account is that the General has had confided to him a mission to Paris.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The camp near Pesth, which is said to have cost about 3,000,000 f., was raised yesterday; the troops of which it was composed are marching into winter quarters, and the Emperor is again at Vienna. It is still very firmly believed that Austria will be victorious in the Zollverein question, but those who are intimately acquainted with the true state of affairs grant that this can only be the case if Hanover shall prove faithless to Prussia. It is certain that all is not as it should be in the camp of the Darmstadt allies, for the Austrian *Presse* remarks that "the majority of the allied states, and particularly Bavaria, remain true to Austria and her good cause."

CONSTANTINOPLE. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Ost Deutsche Post" writes, under date Sept. 18:—"The English fleet is expected at Smyrna to support the negotiations which are now going on between the Porte and the maritime powers relative to the right of their men-of-war to pass the Dardanelles and Bosphorus." The powers demand free passage through the Straits, that privilege having been granted to the French war-steamer Charlemagne. The excuse made by the Porte is that the French ambassador was on board the vessel, which hoisted a white flag. To this the reply is, 'We too will always have a white flag flying when ever we pass the Straits.' It is considered highly probable that a Russian fleet will appear before Trebizond and Varna."

UNITED STATES—All ordinary topics, the arrival of gold, the course of exchange, the prospects of trade, the Cuban excitement, the cod-fisheries, the Japan expedition and the presidential canvass, are shrouded in the gloom of a national bereavement, with which the civilized world sympathises. DANIEL WEBSTER, as a Scholar and Statesman, was the pride and ornament of his country; and the wide breach left by the recent disappearance of his illustrious compeer, Henry Clay, has now been widened immeasurably and irreparably, by the demise of this great and good man. The following notice of the closing scene of such a life, involves salutary and impressive lessons:—

The Hon. Daniel Webster expired at 3 o' clock on Sunday, the 24th ult., at his residence, Marshfield, near Boston. He had repaired thither from the labours and cares of his official position at Washington, in consequence of failing health; some weeks before; but it was not until 10 days before his decease that his medical attendants pronounced his recovery hopeless. His last hours comported well with his character and life. The funeral of Mr. Webster was to take place on the 29th ult.

The Boston papers of the 27th state that "upon a post mortem examination by Dr. Jeffries, it was found that Mr. Webster died of disease of the liver. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels, owing to a morbid state of the blood consequent upon the above disease."

The American Union has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Daniel Webster. Though he had reached the age of 70, he still occupied so large a space in the attention of his countrymen, and so prominent a position in the service of the Republic, that his demise will be felt throughout the Union as a public calamity. The newspapers are filled with expressions of grief, and at all the towns which the sad news had reached, meetings had been held and measures adopted to evince the sorrow which such a loss had inspired.

On the previous Tuesday not the slightest danger had been apprehended from Mr. Webster's illness, which was disease of the bowels, accompanied by dropsical affection of the stomach, and his physicians anticipated that he would be able to resume the duties of his office in a few days; but on that afternoon the disorder unexpectedly assumed a more menacing aspect, and he gradually grew worse and worse. He was fully sensible of his approaching end, but looked forward to it with magnanimous resignation, and among all the sorrow-stricken friends, relatives, and admirers who surrounded his couch, and with whom he conversed freely, he was the most placid, serene, and unaffected. Nor in this last scene and preparation for eternity was the great man unmindful of duties to his family, his household, and his country. On Thursday forenoon he received the mail as usual, and gave the directions for answers to his letters, many of which were sent to the post-office at Boston by express the same evening. To his workmen on his farm he also gave directions as to their operations for the day, and in the course of the evening he proceeded to complete various matters of business which he conceived to be of importance. On Thursday evening he executed his last will and testament, which had been previously prepared, and to the details of which he gave particular attention. On Friday afternoon he had the people employed on the farm and upon his farm called in, and, after giving them much earnest advice upon matters temporal and spiritual, bade them a last farewell.

On receiving the announcement of his approaching end, he requested that the female members of his family might be called in; and to each, calling them individually by name, he addressed a few words of farewell and religious consolation. Next he had called in the male members of his family, and the personal friends who had been with him for the last few days. Addressing each by

name, he referred to his past relations with them respectively, and, one by one, bade them an affectionate farewell. He now had Mr. Peter Harvey called to him, "Harvey, I am not so sick but that I know you; I am well enough to know you. I am well enough to love you, and well enough to call down the richest of heaven's blessings upon you and yours. Harvey, don't leave me till I am dead—don't leave me. Wait till I am a dead man." Then as if speaking to himself, he said, "On the 24th of October all that is mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more." He now prayed in a natural usual voice—strong, full, and clear—ending with, "Heavenly father, forgive my sins, and receive me to thyself, through Christ Jesus."

Conversing with great exactness, he seemed to be anxious to be able to mark to himself the final period of his dissolution. He was told that it might occur in one, two, or three hours, but that the time could not be definitely calculated. "Then," said he, "I suppose I must lie here quietly till it comes." From 12 o'clock till 2 there was much restlessness, but not much evidence of pain. Restlessness occurred, which lead him to think that his death was at hand. While in this condition some expressions fell from him indicating the hope that his mind would remain to him completely until the last. He spoke of the difficulty of the process of dying, when Dr. Jeffries repeated the verse, "Though I walk through the shadow of the valley of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me." Mr. Webster said immediately, "The fact, the fact! That is what I want! Thy rod—Thy rod! Thy staff—Thy staff!" These were his last words, and he died at 22 minutes before 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, in perfect tranquillity.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Ministry of }
Government. }

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 18th, 1852.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province—

Considering: That the disaster which has just befallen the meritorious City of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, has left many families in destitution and misery, after many of them having lost their relatives and their fortunes.

Considering: That it is an obligation of the Government of the Province and of all its inhabitants, native and foreign, to extend the most generous sympathy to misfortune; especially when it comes in the character and form of that which has befallen said City in the lamentable event of the 15th inst.

Considering that the melancholy condition to which a part of that Community has been reduced, without a roof to shelter them, and without resources of any kind, demands prompt assistance to alleviate as far as possible that afflictive situation.

And the Government desiring immediately to give a proof of the interest wherewith it regards the fate of that City, and reckoning with the philanthropy of the Capital and the country districts—

Has accorded and decrees—

Art. 1st—A Commission is named, consisting of Don Cayetano Cazon, Don Vicente Casares, and Don José Luis Bustamante, that it may proceed forthwith to raise a subscription in favour of the families that have suffered by the disaster of the 15th instant int the City of San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

2d—The Government, by way of the situation of the Exchequer, will subscribe the sum that may be designated by the Honourable Chamber, for which purpose the note accorded shall be passed.

3d—The Commission shall request from the Authorities of said City the necessary information as to the loss each family has suffered, to distribute amongst them in due proportion the subscription that may be collected.

4th—The Military Commandant of said City, the Justice of Peace and three residents named by the latter, shall pass to the Commission the information mentioned in the preceding article.

5th—The Government reserves to itself to make provision for repairing the Church, and the public edifices that have been destroyed by said disaster.

6th—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, and published.

PINTO—

By order of H. E.
Benedict. Maciel.

CITIZEN COLONEL PEDRO ROSAS Y BELGRANO.

Fellow-Countrymen and Friends.

On placing myself at the head of the forces under my command, and giving effect to the superior orders of H. E. the Governor of the Province, Brigadier General Don Manuel Guillermo Pinto, in accordance also with the General-in-Chief Don Angel Pacheco, I considered it one of my first obligations to dissipate the impostare whereby some of my countrymen have been dragged to conspire against the legal authorities of the Province, and to annihilate it.

Two or three Chiefs, availing themselves of the posts they occupied, and betraying the confidence that had been reposed in them, have dragged you from your homes, to involve you in a perverse war against your brethren. If a few other Chiefs are now under the standard of the rebellion, they have perhaps being deceived, without being aware of all the evil which is insidiously attempted to commit in our native land.

Let us interpose therefore with sincerity and respect to uphold the Government and constituted authorities. Let those who have been deceived fully comprehend that our cause is the noblest and justest.

It has been attempted to invoke my name to mislead you; but you know that I have never been, and never shall be, but for the support of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, and the legal Government of our Province.

Compatriots! Who have been caused to come in arms against the Capital; abandon the standard of the disorders, return to your occupations, and do not fear being molested, because your brethren of the south now march to protect you.

The Chiefs of the revolution have also appealed to the perverse means of kindling anew the flame of party divisions, extinguished and quenched on the memorable 11th of Sept. They aspire to revolt the Country against the Capital, the sons against their fathers, brothers against brothers, the proteges against their benefactors. It is because they wish to divide to dominate, it is because they wish to enslave us, to place over us an absolute and tyrannical authority.

Fellow countrymen! I come from the Capital: I have had the honor of being present at the deliberations of the Government, and have witnessed the generous efforts that have been made by it, by the Provincial Governor, to prevent the effusion of fraternal blood, and to bring the rebel Chiefs to reason.

All hitherto has been in vain. They pretend that the entire Province of Buenos Ayres must be delivered up manseled, to be trampled upon, its inhabitants butchered and carried away captive, and its territory and wealth subdivided.

No: so gross an insult must not be submitted to. The Majesty of the great City of Buenos Ayres must be respected,

Porteños—to arms!! Countrymen—to arms and mount!! Let us hasten to unite with our brethren of the Capital, and intimately blended, let us march to purge our land from miscreants, and to secure our laws our destinies, and our fame.

Encampment in march, Dec. 19th, 1852.

PEDRO ROSAS Y BELGRANO.

BUENOS AYRES.

In resuming the question of diplomatic counsel and protection, we protest, once for all, that we have no wish to wound personal susceptibilities. On the contrary, we have had frequent occasion to see Her Majesty's Charg6 d'Affaires in his official capacity, and always met with a civil, frank and courteous reception. But in his correspondence with Mr. Woodgate, given in our last, Mr. Gore has fallen into what we consider the erroneous policy of nearly all his predecessors; and in deference to interests infinitely superior to any personal considerations, we feel bound to expose the fallacy and prejudicial tendency of that system.

By taking up arms in self-defence, and to aid in preserving order in the Capital, Mr. Gore asserts that "The lives and properties of thousands of his fellow-countrymen are compromised, who are living in the country peaceably, and earning their livelihood by their own industry."

For the last twenty six years we have watched with solicitous interest the progress and development of these rural interests; calling attention from time to time to their magnitude and importance, and urging their claims to a preferent countenance and protection, both from the local authorities and Her Majesty's resident Representatives. To show that we do not underrate the importance of these interests, we avow our candid conviction, that the pillage of every British wholesale and retail store in the Capital, would be a small calamity compared with the ruin that the rural establishments in which our countrymen are interested. Let Mr. Gore, therefore, or any one else prove the certain or probable existence of the dangers alleged, and we shall be the first to subscribe to the system of *indefinite contemportization*, which dates from the time of Sir Woodbine Parish, and has hitherto been productive only of crude disappointments.

In 1828, a "montanero" soldier, proclaiming "Don Juan Manuel, and the holy cause of federation," barbarously shot John Robson, a member of the then infant Scotch Colony of Montegrande. As a community our feelings were then unblunted, and a wanton and unprovoked murder appeared in its true colours. A few words over the grave of the first victim of anarchy and despotism, called forth an ardent and unanimous expression of sympathetic indignation. A public meeting was held; energetic resolutions were adopted; a committee was appointed; subscriptions poured in, and the exemplary punishment of the offender was demanded in strong and urgent terms. But this reclamation Her Majesty's Charg6 d'Affaires declined presenting "lest we should give offence to the besieging Chief, *and compromise the interests and interests of our fellow citizens settled in the country.*"

On the strength of this diplomatic advice, poor Robson's case was consigned to oblivion; and we find the beloved pet calls to Heaven, against the perpetrator of the foul act, and the truckling sycophancy of his countrymen, who forgot on that occasion the stern mandate, which orders "the murderer to be dragged forth from between the horns of the altar," and authoritatively prescribes that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." At all events, our condescendence in the first instance was no safe guard to the unfortunate family of Reid, whose promiscuous butchery at a subsequent period, is a stain on the annals of humanity. Might not the exemplary punishment of Robson's murderer have operated otherwise?

In the different cases of murder that have since occurred in our community, with one solitary exception, as far as we at present remember, that of Mrs. Dodge, inquiries, trials and punishments have either been dispensed with, or kept mysteriously secret; the proper investigations being quashed, or the hand of retributive justice stayed, by some trumpery plea of delicacy or expediency. To take a recent case, we heard of the barbarous murder of Mr. Rule, in his own house, on the memorable 3d of February last;—what more have we heard? Are the mortal remains of Midshipman Wardlaw never to be honoured with christian burial in consecrated ground? That the bones of a brave Officer of Her Majesty's service have been allowed to bleach for years in the solitude of our pampas, or his last resting-place to be profaned by the hoofs of the untamed colt, is a bitter reproach to our community, to our Ministers of Religion, and the Official Representatives of Her Majesty. The system of hollow expediency and truckling contemporization has been tried and found wanting; and the facts narrated clearly indicate a total want of appreciation of the sanctity of human life, that places in problem our vaunted civilization. As a system it is by no means personal to Mr. Gore. It originated, as we have seen, with Sir Woodbine Parish. "It is a long lane that has no turning," was the pithy and prophetic apothegm of Mr. Mandeville. The chloroform of adulation was the panacea of Mr. Southey. "Keep out of difficulties," and right yourself in the best way you can;" are the soundest and safest maxims that grace our diplomatic annals.

Assuming the existence of the dangers invoked, the course of passive resignation enjoined would be a bad preventitive. It is not by gratifying the lust of plunder in the Capital, that we can hope to ensure the safety of lives or property in the country. No: that all important end must be attained, and can only be attained, by showing the dissolute and disorganized, that the friends of peace and order, are prepared and determined to unite their efforts, in putting down, once and for ever, the system of maurauding spoliation.

Besides, there are facts, of which Mr. Gore is perhaps not fully aware, that greatly attenuate the dangers apprehended. In general camp friendship by the thorough confidence, and sincere respect and friendship of their native dependants and neighbours in case of danger from struggling parties, these would readily combine with their foreign employers and friends, in repelling a common danger: and surely we are not to suppose that Colonel Rosas, Bustamente or Olmos can turn with fire and sword, on a pacific community, at the head of organized battalions, if capable of such dastardly conduct, they would certainly be unwilling to head or represent a "political party."

That others, competent to judge, think as we do on this point, is evident from the fact, that youngsters are hieing to foreign families in town, of the highest respectability, have been sent during these last days, some 18 or 20 leagues into the country, and certainly by morning in two days; and the North American Chaplain has not only remained in the country with his family during the squall, but several times crossed and recrossed the besieging lines. Such parties are interested in knowing the real state of the case, and can have no conceivable or possible interest in deceiving others.

These distant contingent, and, we think, fanciful dangers disposed of, it remains to grapple with the direct difficulties of the situation in the Capital.

Including old Spaniards, the foreign population in and around the city of Buenos Ayres amounts approximately to 60,000 souls. A large proportion of these being male immigrants in the prime of life, there are at least 8000 capable of bearing arms. In such conjunctures as the present, we hold the Government entitled and bound to call upon these for their services, as a civic or urban force, as Special Constables if you will, to maintain public order, and enforce respect to life and property. To avoid all diplomatic pretexts as to military service, and the forfeiture of civil rights, the oath of allegiance for the occasion might be administered by the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and the whole submitted to the direct orders of the Chief of Police.

With such a force, duly organized, the safety and order of the Capital would be satisfactorily guaranteed; and the National Guards and veteran force left at liberty to extend the sphere of their action. Supposing the existence of "political parties," this would only place them on a footing of equality. Let them contest and decide their respective claims in the open field, and not in the streets and squares of the City, where women and children, foreign lives and foreign interests, would be wantonly exposed, and inevitably sacrificed.

In the Provincial Constitution about to be sanctioned, the existence of such a civic or urban force might be provided for; and a temporary expedient rendered the basis of a permanent constitutional settlement. Nor need foreigners be dismayed at the proposed arrangement. By nominally taking up arms on such conditions, we virtually put an end to the necessity of fighting; and, in the prospective stability of our Institutions, the peace and tranquillity of the community, and the consequent prosperity that would necessarily ensue, each may anticipate an ample reward.

If we are to escape from our present miserable and prostrate condition, one sublime effort must be made to consolidate public order, and enthrone constitutional Law; laws to which all must be made and held amenable; by which rulers must govern and subjects obey. The Province of Buenos Ayres ought to have 3000 veteran troops, well paid and equipped, for the service of the frontiers, and to lead the van in cases of emergency; 20,000 effective National Guards; and 20,000 civic forces, or Special Constables, consisting of 15,000 foreign residents and 5000 of what are now termed "Guardias Nacionales Pasivas." With such a force, duly organized and disposed, our external respectability and independence, and our internal order and repose would be amply provided for. We do not at present enter into details; but we have pointed out the port of safety, and the course by which it may be reached. To this that port of constitutional order and law, let all unitedly steer, with energy, constancy and patriotic self denial, and we confidently predict a safe and speedy deliverance. This is not the cause of party or faction, but the common interest, the common right, and the common duty of every citizen and resident in the Province.

Fraternal Appeal.—As may be seen in the Decree referred to, the chastening hand of Providence has fallen heavy on our brethren of San Nicolas de los Arroyos; and we have no doubt that the moving appeal of H. E. the Governor, in behalf of the surviving sufferers, will be promptly and generously responded to. Keep out of difficulties, and right yourself in the best way you can;" are the soundest and safest maxims that grace our diplomatic annals.

Situation and Prospects.—The first days of the week were ushered in with lively skirmishes, in which the insurgents were uniformly repulsed; and seemed at last to have got convinced of the fruitlessness and hopelessness of that species of warfare. Since Tuesday evening there has been a *defacto* cessation of hostilities; and on that day a small troop of cattle, some how or other, got into town. The only casualty of importance on the side of the Capital, is that sustained death of Dr. Miraso, whose youthful ardour, and reckless disregard of danger, have only earned for his memory the unfading laurels of martyrdom.

The Proclamation of Don Pedro Rosas y Belgrano, and the decided attitude assumed by the South of the Province, do away with even the chance of a formal contest. From 4 to 5000 men are now on march towards the Capital, under Messrs. Acosta, Pita, Olden, Alzaga, Miguens, &c.; all recognising Colonel Rosas y Belgrano as the centre of unity.

In view of this new aspect of the case, a Commission, consisting of the Rev. Bishop of Aulon, Dr. Lorenzo Torres, and Messrs. Llavallol and Casares, repaired yesterday to the Head Quarters of the dissidents, to warn them of the approaching danger, and recommend a prompt and timely submission to the constituted authorities. The interview, we are sorry to see, was not quite satisfactory; but a night's calm reflection may have suggested wiser resolutions. If innocent blood and rich and valuable lives be sacrificed, one consolation will at least remain;—that no effort has been spared, on the part if the Government and Commander-in-Chief, to avoid that dire necessity.

LATEST HOUR.

The unsatisfactory issue of Thursday's mission has produced a sensible exasperation in the public mind, and matters have at last assumed a decidedly hostile tone and aspect. A decree of yesterday's date prohibits all intercourse or communication with the dissidents, under the penalty of a summary trial and execution. All further negociations are consequently suspended, and the names of the Chiefs and Officers who have not presented themselves, in terms of the law of the 9th inst., are erased from the military list, and their posts declared vacant—Such is the sorry prelude to the compliments of the season, which we must present to our readers in the hope of brighter and more auspicious days.

Our usual extract from Anning an Cobb's Circular, and the note of casualties sustained in port during the late storm, are necessarily deferred from want of space, as also our customary notices of the market and statistical matters, for obvious and cogent reasons —When nothing has been done little requires to said in reporting our progress and prospects.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

ARRIVALS.

December 16th.

"Eliza Emma," Hamburg brig, 134 tons, M. D. Eoysen, from Hamburg 5th September, Montevideo 16th inst, to Hartenfels & Sons, with 2 boxes piano fortes, 200 bundles iron, 90 do. wire, 40 do. brooms, 400 flag stones, 288 pine planks, 567 boxes, 81 barrels and 191 bundles merchandise, 3 barrels and 3 boxes samples.

December 17th.

"Italia," Neapolitan brig, 360 tons, A. Castellano, from Salt Island 12th Nov., to Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres, with 161¼ moyos salt. Patacones—800.

December 18th.

"Chasseur," French polacre barque, 198 tons, A. Ventre, from Salt Island 13th Nov. to N. Peuchgarie, with 114 moyos salt.

December 19th.

"May," British brigantine, 233 tons, H. Millard, from Liverpool 28th Oct., to Thomas Tomkinson & Co., with 273 bales, 624 boxes, 57 sacks, 36 barrels and 76 packages merchandise, 81 bars and 1380 bundles iron, 53 anvils, 1239 iron pots, 4 pairs bellows, 36 stoves, 20 tons coal, 500 pieces iron, 20 do tin.

December 20th.

"Prince," British mail steamer, Capt. W. Valler, from Rio Janeiro 14th, Montevideo 19th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio per steamer Tay from Southampton 9th November. Passengers— 17. Doubloons 3287.

"Trio," British brig, 191 tons, D. Mac Nab, from Cadiz 14th October, to W. Anderson & Co., with 700 moyos salt.

December 21st.

"Star," British brig, 195 tons, G. Crescumb, from Montevideo 19th inst., to Nuttall & Co., with 31 crates earthenware, 247 flag stones, 75 boxes, 34 bales and 23 hogsheads merchandise, 1 hogshead and 3 packages samples.

"Nidaros," Norwegian brig, 150 tons, Baumann, from Pernambuco 30th Nov. Montevideo 19th inst., to Lezica & Co., with 1500 barrels sugar.

"Rufina," Brazilian barque, 302 tons, A. A. Pereyra, from Parnagua 7th inst., to A. Van Praët, with 398 tercios & 222 half do. yerba.

December 22nd.

"Richelieu," French barque, 176 tons, D. Rat, from Marseilles 19th Oct., Montevideo 20th inst., to Leon Caumartin, with 306 pipes, 34 half do., 70 quarter casks wine, 10 pipes spirits, 36 boxes and 6 casks merchandise, 11,000 tiles, 4 boxes hats, 6 do. shoes, 9 iron boxes.

December 23rd.

December 24th.

"Paraná," Oriental steamer, 96 tons, J. Lecedonia, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

SAILINGS.

December 18th.

December 19th.

December 20th.

"Jylland," Danish brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 13,923 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 horns.

December 21st.

"Paraná," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

December 22nd.

"Windhond," Belgian brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Lezica & Co., in ballast.

"Infatigable," Belgian brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

"Grace Longstaff," British brig, for England, dispatched by Wilfred Latham & Co., with 2864 salted ox and cow hides, 234 pipes and 174 half do. tallow, 19,000 bones.

December 23rd.

"Prince," British mail steamer, for Montevideo.

"Hexabeth," British brig, for England, dispatched by Duguid, Barton & Co., with 19 tons bones, 235 do. animal guano.

"Mercutio," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by R. & J. Carlisle, with 2 bales wool, 8 do. horse hair, 63 do. hide cuttings, 7 do. sheep skins, 2172 dry ox and cow hides, 1803 salted horse do., 109 pipes and 16 half do. tallow, 52,000 bones, 20,000 horns.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels:—

ARRIVALS.

"Norma," with 100 boxes prunes, 2 boxes and 1 package gloves, 2 barrels aguardiente, 270 do., 8 half do. and 1000 boxes wine, 32 boxes and 1 bale merchandise.

"Coralie," with 245 barrels and 100 boxes wine, 20 do. and 20 barrels brandy, 20 boxes preserves, 30 do. sheep skin, 200 do. oil, 1 do. spirits, 6 do. sardines, 7 do. axes, 3 do. pipes, 7 do. merchandise, 1 do. and 1 crate grindstones, 900 bricks.

"Amazis," with 60 quarter casks spirits, 50 barrels vinegar, 10 bales corks, 4 barrels coñac, 6 do. spirits, 233½ do. and 690 boxes wine, 2 barrels and 550 boxes merchandise.

"Denise," with 1 coach, 108 kegs nails, 435 bars and 20 bundles iron, 50 barrels beer, 24 kegs, 2 casks and 3 boxes paint, 21 tons coal, 211 barrels, 57 boxes, 19 casks, 2 bales and 3 kegs merchandise, 1 package samples.

SAILINGS.

"Neptune," with 2263 salted ox and cow hides, 311 do. horse do., 1220 dry do. do., 260 bales wool, 9 do. horse hair, 44,800 149 pipes, 32 half do., 29 boxes tallow, 40,000 bones.

"Amethyst," with 6974 salted ox and cow hides, 18,618 horns.

Shipping Memorandum.

Arrived at Cette, Oct. 2, Frederiek Eugenie, hence 18th July; Oct. 2, Automne, hence 6th July; at Cuxhaven, Oct. 3, Bernardus, hence 22 July; at Genoa, Oct 4, Teresa, hence 21st July; at Brunnshon, Oct. 7, Johanna Louise, hence 28th July; at Málaga, Oct. 11, Andaluz, hence 4th August; at Gravesend Oct. 14, Royal Exchange, hence 5th August; Oct. 23, Choice, hence 7th August; November 5, Christiana Carnwell, hence 31it August; at Liverpool, Oct. 20, Mary ann, hence 16th August; Nov. 3, John Ritson, hence 2nd September; Nov. 7, Ocean Bride, hence 27th August; at Plymouth, Oct. 19, St. Martin, hence 29th July; at Antwerp, Oct. 20, Maria Sophia Maria, hence 30th July; at Cowes, Oct 24th, Louise, hence 29th August; at Havre, Oct. 24, Coriolan, hence 18th August; at Marseilles Oct. 24, Paix, hence 27th July; at Antwerp Oct. 29, Alexandre, hence 4th August; Oct. 29, Bosphorus, hence 28 August; at Dundee, Nov. 2, Lady Mills, hence 10th August.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Ruen, Oct. 5, Ludowig & Eliza; from Bordeaux, Oct. 6, Bonne Aimée; Oct. 28, Sylphide; from Cadiz, Oct 4, Ann Carr; from Havre, Oct. 9, Decoudre, Oct. 11, Camoens; from Antwerp, Oct. 14, Plata; from Hamburg, Oct. 17, Ida & Emma; from Altona, Oct. 18, Wilhelmine; Oct. 21, Henrich Edouard; from Bremen, Oct. 19, Geo Duckwitz; Oct. 19, Hermann.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool, Hermes, Isabella, Rhondda, Sappho, Favourite; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, John & Richard, Express, Rosalie, Nonpareil; at London, Alfield; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Queen; at Havre, St. Francois; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Gil Blas; at Bordeaux, Bengalie; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Emilia, Sylphe, Celina.

MARITIME NOTICE.

By order of His Danish Majesty's Government Notice is given to Mariners, that if they have the misfortune of striking on the west coast of Jutland, or on the coast of the island of Bornholm, and that there should be no means of assisting them otherwise, there will be thrown to them from the shore by aid of a rocket apparatus, a rope of 9 threads. The shipwrecked by hauling this rope on board, will find it fixed to it a very strong hawser [3 inches and a half] to the end of which is spliced a pully with a thin line to run. The two windlasses of this line are fastened to a safety chair, which by means of an iron ring can be moved on the thick rope. The shipwrecked must take care to tie this cordage to the vessel as high as possible, in order that the chair may avoid the breakers. An understanding being established with the wrecked, the crew can consequently establish a communication with the shore by making the chair go and come.

Danish Consulate at Buenos Ayres, the 27th of November 1852.

d. 3—8 c. JOHN JACOB KLICK.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESERVED MEATS,

In tin canisters, warranted best quality for sale at $2 per lb., at the store late Calle Piedad, corner of Calle Reconquista.

d. 25—3 p.

Notice.

MR. A. POWELL begs to inform his friends and the public that his School is closed for the Christmas vacation and will re-open on Tuesday, Jan 4, 1853

N.B. Private Tuition No. 25 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

P. Bourse, Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he intends to leave for Montevideo in a few days, to practice his profession there for a week or ten days. Those who may need his professional services would do well to call before he leaves this city.

Buenos Ayres, December 22, 1852.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

FRESH PROVISIONS.

Beef bouilli, in tins of 3 lbs and of 8 lbs.

Rich soup, in do. of 2 lbs.

Portable soup, in do. of 1 lb.

This bouilli, being perfectly cooked, may be eaten cold, if preferred, or, as well as the rich soup, be heated by immersing the tin in boiling water. The portable soup will make good broth with the addition of 32 time its volume of water.

To be had at the depot, 58 Calle de Lores [Baracas], or Mr. Cranwell, 41 Calle del Perú; 40 Calle del Piedad; 72 Calle de Santa Clara; 38 and 58 Calle de San Martin; 64 Calle de Chacabuco, and at Messrs. Mahon & Hanson, 25 Calle Julio, where may be had julienne, stewed mution, beef & la mode, tongues, brains, &c. d.24—3c.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The second General Annual Meeting of subscribers to the BRITISH SCOTCH CHURCH in this City will be held at the Office on Thursday the 30th inst. at 1 p.m. when the accounts for the present year will be produced, and a report of the affairs of the Church will be made to the Meeting.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres 23rd December 1852. MARTIN T. HOOD, H. B. M's Consul.

The second General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in this City will be held at this Office on Friday the 31st instant at 1 p. m., when the accounts for the present year will be rendered, and a report of the affairs of the Church will be made to the meeting.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres December 23d 1852. MARTIN T. HOOD, H. B. M's Consul.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the cure effected, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Welch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement—August 2nd, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I was 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, remarkably active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what-ever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ..... 10 Calle Piedad.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

Just received from Europe, the well-known Remedy

ODONTALGICO.

An efficacious and certain Cure for the immediate and permanent relief of Pain caused by a Decayed Tooth.

This invaluable remedy was recently discovered, in examining a vegetable substance indigenous to this country, which was taken to Europe as a botanical rarity; but this discovery was productive also to the healing art in radically destroying the severe pains arising from decayed teeth, thereby rendering unnecessary the odious and fatal injurious practice of plugging decayed teeth with metallic substances. The discoverer of this medicine, free from all noxious qualities, has in more than two hundred cases of decayed teeth administered it (gratis) with uniform success, giving immediate and permanent relief from excruciating pains

The manner of using this remedy is by inserting a sufficient quantity so as to fill the cavity of the decayed tooth, allowing it to remain in; takes the pain away and does not destroy them.

If the cavity in the decayed tooth is not sufficiently large to admit of the introduction of the remedy, it may be easily filled to the point of a penknife or any sharp pointed instrument.

The proprietor of this remedy to protect the public from spurious imitations, has appointed as sole agents, for its sale in Buenos Ayres, Bishop & Co., Apothecaries from Great Russ Francisco church, calle Defensa.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the shortest notice, and will call for and, when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the dez. will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the capacity of ten ounces,the common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required in the exhibition of all classes of Aerated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore, and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—c.o.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

Consulate of the United States of America, Buenos Ayres.

The Hon. John S. Pendleton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of Am rica, near the Argentine Confederation, having left this Province, to be absent a short time, persons having business with him, either official or private, will please address themselves to the undersigned who is fully authorized to act for him during his absence.

27th Nov. 1852.

Jos. Graham, U. S. Consul.

Nov 27.—6c.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin.

Parties in this country desirous

of getting out their relations and friends from Great Britain, will be facilitated in doing so on the pay' ment beforehand of the passage money as may be agreed upon, or on paying a portion on account, and giving satisfactory guarantee for the remainder on the arrival here of the Emigrants.

Parties will also be treated with for the bringing out of any number of mechanics and labourers from Great Britain.

Application to be made addressed G. B. at No. 55 Calle del Perú.

Buenos Ayres, 8th April, 1852.

a10—o c.

English Stationery.

G. & H. Mackern, 20 Calle San Martin, have received from London, per "Hamburg Packet" and "Mary Rowe," an assortment of English Stationery, consisting of Account Books, Letter and Office Papers, do. ruled, Copying and Writing Inks, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Drawing Pencils, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Clothes Brushes of best quality, Tortoise shell Combs, Superior Needles, Mordan's Silver Pencil Cases and Gold Pens, Prayer Books, Bibles and Church Services, &c., &c., &c. d4.

FROM ENGLAND.

Superior Hams, Cheese, and Brandy, just received and for sale at moderate prices, by

JOHN YETMAN,

Calle Julio, No. 52.

ALSO FOR SALE

A new Chronometer by Hornby, warranted, and at a moderate price.

Furnished Lodgings.

One or two rooms to let, commanding a good view of the river. Terms moderate. Calle Mayo, No 153. d.18.

For Sale,

The first class, clipper built American bark

"Delaware,"

of 214 tons register, new, coppered and copper fastened, having very superior accommodations for 40 passengers, on account of having been built for the packet service.

Persons interested in the purchased can apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co.,

Calle la Defensa. No 69.

Nov. 27.—co.

In course of publication and will immediately be ready for delivery a work by Mr. W. MacCann in 2 vols. 8vo. with illustrations to be entitled. "TWO THOUSAND MILES RIDE THROUGH THE ARGENTINE PROVINCES" with its history down to the present period.

Subscribers names received at G. & H. Mackern's 20 Calle San Martin, and Mackern Brothers, 135 Calle Misiones, Montevideo. n27.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Established by H. DOWSE & Co., Calle de Mayo, No. 52, one door from the Calle la Marced. Persons requiring Custom-house business transacted will find this a most convenient Office, where all dispatches, permits, drawbacques, &c. will be attended to. The above will undertake the general routine of this business, as well as the shipping and landing of all goods, produce, &c. They trust to find and merit the general support of their friends and the Commercial community.

N. B.—Passports taken out for all parts.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Lettres de Sevigné; Rollin's Ancient History Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon; Irving's Works; Johnson's Works; Robertson's Works; Hume and Smollet's History of England; Murray's Encyclopœnia of Geography; Lanpriere's Classical Dictionary; Robertson's America; Memorials of Columbus; Works of Thomas Moore; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakspeare; Scott's Poetical Works; and Warwick's Life; Lamb's Essays of Elia; Thomson's Seasons; Paley's Philosophy; Pope; Homer's Iliad; Milton's Works; Wraxall's History of France.

Shipping List

OF

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Panopo," 236 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Ward, commander, having received freight from for a few salted hides this vessel is well known in the trade and is in every respect a first rate opportunity. d.4. Consignee, Mess. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London

Belgian brig "Rubens," 385 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Cornelissen, commander, has room for a few salted hides, the remainder of the cargo being engaged this vessel have quick despatch. d.4.

Consignee A. van Praet, Esq.

For London.

Swedish brig "Siren," 270 tons, 1st class, Anderson, commander, having the cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick dispatch. n.30.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For London.

British brig "Neptune," 208 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, McDonald, commander, is now loading in the Inner Roads and has the greater part of her salted hides. n.20.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London.

British brig "Leo," 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Clark, commander, has engaged a considerable portion of her cargo which is in process of shipment, this vessel will have quick dispatch. n.—8c.

Consignees Messrs. F. E. Hartenfels & Sons.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Neptune," A. 1. at Lloyd's 287 tons register, Le Feuvre, commander, a well known, fine fast sailing vessel, and a regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will sail in the course of a few days. Has room for accommodation for 1 or 2 passengers. n.—20.

Consignees Messrs J. Galt Smith & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Mercutio," A 1 at Lloyd's, 244 tons register, Sewel, commander, a well known favourite vessel in the trade, is now loading and has only disengaged room for salted hides. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Cornucopia," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 235 tons, P Jarvis, commander, a well known regular trader, is now in the Inner Roads and ready to receive cargo, this vessel is to every respect a most desirable opportunity. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Enterprise," 252 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Pyott, commander, has engaged a considerable portion of her cargo and has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. Wm. Orr & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Hibbert," 286 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Schedirch, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. d.4.
Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Austrian bark "Melinka," 1256 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, J. B. Floris, Master, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. This vessel can highly be recommended having superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignee A. P. Lezica.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Amethyst," A 1 at Lloyd's, 145 register, Hill, commander, is a chartered vessel, will have quick despatch. o 23.
Consignees Messrs Hartunfels and Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Cricket," 164 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Bracey, commander, is a chartered vessel and will sail previous to the 15th December, this vessel has good accommodations for passengers. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Byron," 190 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Rodick, commander, is now loading, this fine chartered vessel will have quick dispatch, has comfortable accommodations for passengers. n.—20.
Consignee A. Barber, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Alice," 293 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Langlois, commander, is now loading and is a chartered vessel having superior accommodations, is a most desirable opportunity for passengers. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. Twyford, Hall and Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

"Hannovrian brig "J. H. Meyer," 197 tons, Heesloop, commander, having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For Antwerp.

Swedish brig "Plata," 216 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Fogelmark, Commander, well known as a favorite vessel in the trade, and having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. d.4.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Antwerp.

Prussian bark "Wilhelm A. 1. at Lloyd's 600 tons register, Schutt, commander is now loading, having all her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp.

Prussian brig "Titania," 209 tons, A. 1., at Lloyd's, Wine, Arendt, commander, this fine vessel now is a first rate opportunity, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. n.—30.
Consignees Messrs. P. Halbach & Co.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Pauline," 260 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Ketelsen, commander, has only disengaged room for about 100 bales which can be received on board immediately.
Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Danish brig "Jylland," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 216 tons register, Quistgaard, commander loading, will stay have room for a few dry hides. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. Otto, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Danish schooner "Fox," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 138 tons, Spiesen, Commander, is now loading in the inner roads, and has only disengaged room for a few dry hides, which will be received on board immediately. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Hamburg.

Hamburg schooner "Columbus," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 131 tons register, has all her cargo engaged, and now loading in the Inner Roads. d.4.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Prussian brig, "Albert," 240 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Litchfield, commander, now loading and has only disengaged room for about 500 hides. o.30.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For New York.

Swedish brig "Hilda Charlotta," 270 tons, Oberg, master, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, has still room for a few bales and dry hides. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. Wedskind & Co.

For New York.

American ship "Benjamin Aymar," 430 tons register, first class, Carver, commander, is well known, having a very fast sailing vessel in every respect. one of the first opportunities in the trade, has all her cargo on board with the exception of about 150 bales, for which early application is requested as the vessel will proceed to sea in a few days.
Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

For New York.

1st American bark "Almonia," 297 tons, 1st class, Carney, Commander, a remarkably fast sailer, and without exception one of the finest vessels in port. This vessel will load all her cargo in the inner roads. And will be ready to receive cargo on or before the 1.20.
Consignees Messrs. P. Halbach Co.

For Havre.

French ship "Marguerite," A 1 at Lloyd's, 400 tons Register, Doucornier, commander one of the Packet of the line and will have as a most desirable and favorable opportunity for goods or passengers having superior accommodations. o.2.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British ship "Stranger," 260 tons d.4.
Consignees Messrs. J. Bas Brothers.
Hamburg schooner "Emanuth, 164 tons, Schuldt, master. d.4.
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.
Austrian barque "George Mattieh, 363 tons d.4.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

Hamburg brigantine "Hamburg] Packet," 138 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Hemmes, commander. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.
Swedish brig "La Plata," A 1. 216 tons, Fogelmark, commander. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.
Swedish brig "Seima," 270 tons, A. 1. a fast sailing vessel. o.30.
Consignee T. Armstrong Esq.
British brig "Grecian," 155 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, McMicking, commander.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry J. Ceeve.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconquista

SHIPPING LIST
OF
JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For England.

Passengers only.

The fine A. 1. regular trading British brig "Grace Longstaff," 233 tons register, Capt. Logan, being a chartered vessel, she will have quick dispatch and has good accommodation for passengers. o.23.
Consignees Messrs. Wilford Latham & Co.

For Great Britain.

Passengers only.

The very fine, fast, Danish schooner "Alma," Schrieber, master, has all her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick dispatch. n.27.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Dutch brig "Komset," 182 tons, Ingermann, commander, is a chartered vessel, has superior accommodations for passengers. o.16.
Consignees Messrs. Visser & Co.

For Montevideo.

PASSENGERS ONLY

The very superior fast sailing A 1. British brig "Elizabeth," 266 tons, J. A. Oliver, master, has her cargo engaged, and can only accommodate a few passengers. o 30.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Brazils.

Passengers only.

The very fast sailing A. 1. Brazilian polacre "Condor," 182 tons register, Rodrigues, commander, is now loading, and being a chartered vessel, having superior accommodations for passengers, will have a quick despatch. d. 4.
Consignees Jose G Martinez, Esq.

For Montevideo.

The A. 1. fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened Belgian brig "Intaligable," 241 tons, Condez, commander, has nearly all her cargo on board and can still take from 500 to 1000 dry hides and freight.
This regular trader and superior vessel offers an excellent conveyance for passengers, having most comfortable accommodations. d.4.

For Rio de Janeiro.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Belgian brig "Windhuel," 263 tons, Beckmann, commander, will have a very quick despatch, and her excellent accommodations for passengers. d.4.
Consignee Messrs Lezica & Co.

For Queenstown for orders.

Passengers only.

The fine, fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Grecian," 151 tons register, McMichen, master, being a chartered vessel, and a small carrier, she will meet with every dispatch.
Consignees Messrs Duguid, Barton and Co.

For Brazil.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The very fine A. 1. fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Hamburg brig "Therese," 125 tons register, Tjaden, commander, will have a very fine ragged and going off and will be dispatched in the course of from 10 to 15 days, and having superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Bremen.

ONLY PASSENGERS.

The very fine Danish brigantine "Freya," Riesing, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and can accommodate two cabin passengers, will have quick dispatch. n.6.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their respective consignees, or to—

JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 15½ Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker.

FOR THE GOLD REGION
in
AUSTRALIA
landing Passengers at
PORT ADELAIDE or SYDNEY.

The very fast sailing, first class coppered and copper fastened British built ship "Maria," 291 tons per register, John Howells, master, will sail as above, on the 20th of December, positively wind and weather permitting, and can still engage steerage Passengers, who will find her accommodations unequalled, her accommodations being excellent, and they will have good fare during the voyage.
Those desiring of availing themselves of the opportunity should make early application, at No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.
N.B. Passengers wishing to ship any heavy articles, such as will suit for ballast, may do so, freight free, by making early application. n.27.

For Valparaiso.

The splendid, new, clipper built A 1. British brig "High Block," of 305 tons register, James Abbott, master, will have quick despatch, having nearly all her cargo engaged and shipping. Can still take on freight about 50 tons of light measurement, which will be offered without delay, and has superior accommodations for Passengers. o.30.
Consignees Messrs. Brownells Grey & Co.

For Hamburg.

The well known, regular trader, fast sailing A. 1. Hamburg brig "Friederich Ernst," 197 tons, E. Amondsen, master, may still have room for a small portion of her cargo on freight, if applied for immediately, as she will be very shortly despatched.
This superior vessel offers an excellent conveyance for Passengers, having most comfortable accommodations.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Great Britain.

Passengers only.

The fine fast sailing British schooner "Alarm," 168 tons register, G. E. Groves, master, is a chartered vessel, and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodation. o.30
Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For Great Britain.

Passengers only.

The very fast sailing regular trader British brigantine "P. DEAN," 187 tons register, Vere R. Rose, Master, will have quick despatch, and has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

PASSENGERS only.

The fine fast sailing A. 1. British schooner "Spy," 170 tons, John De la Cour, master, is a chartered vessel and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodations. n.27.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Eris," 192 tons register, Henry John, master, is a chartered vessel, and has most superior accommodations for passengers. d.4.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

Swedish brig "Selma," 209 tons register, L. M. Westerberg, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a chartered vessel and can accommodate passengers, for whom she has good accommodations. d.4.
Consignee Thomas Armstrong, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

Danish brig "I d a," 149 tons register, I.J. Jorgensen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a chartered vessel and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has good accomodations. d.4.
Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The fine fast sailing A 1. British schooner "Mercury," 150 tons Register, R. H. Symons, master, is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Antwerp.

The well-known regular trader Danish brig "Thorwaldsen," 150 tons register, Jessen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and still room for a few tons of light freight and passengers. d.18.
Consignee Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Rio de Janeiro.

Passengers only.

Brazilian brig "Lesa," 160 tons, register, Amaro, master, is a chartered vessel and has superior accommodations for passengers. d.—11.
Consignee F. Silva Reg

For Havre & Grace.

French packet of the line barque "Molaere," 336 tons, J. Perier, Master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known in this trade as one of the swiftest, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. o.30.
Consignees Messrs. J. Livalloi & Sons.

For Havre de Grace.

The well known regular trader Packet of the Line French barque "CARLE DU VERNET," 350 tons register, F. Larché, Master, has a considerable portion of her cargo contracted for, and has still disengaged room for freight. Her superior and excellent accommodations for passengers. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Lotte and Marseilles.

The well known remarkably fast sailing, first class French polacre barque "Banaré," 192 tons, L. Ogier master has room for freight, and excellent accommodations for passengers. o.23.
Consignee Thomas Rouse Esqr.

For Bordeaux.

The well known regular trader A. 1. French brig "Encenit," 149 tons, V. Nadeau, master, is a fast sailer and has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and has still room for a few tons of freight and being a small carrier will have quick despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. o.258

Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co.

For New York.

Passengers only.

The fine fast sailing Danish brig "Delphin," 190 tons register, B. F. Juhl, master, is a chartered vessel and has superior accommodations for passengers, she will be despatched shortly. n.6.

For Brazils.

Passengers only.

Sardinian brig "R E S A R," 132 tons register, Augustin Daluroo, Master, is a chartered vessel, and can accommodate a few passengers comfortably. n.20.
Consignee B. Viale Esq.

For Rio Janeiro and Havana.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

Hamburg brigantine "Hamburg Packet," 138 tons register, N. J. Hemmes, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a chartered vessel and a superior opportunity for passengers. d.4.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British brig "Racer," 192 tons, register, A. 1. at Lloyd's A. Pronet, master, a well known vessel in the trade. d.11.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

Danish brigantine "Succours," 150 tons, register, H. H. Schmidt, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a good opportunity to shippers. d.11.

Austrian barque "Adolar," 266 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, G. Raunati, Master, is a superior opportunity and a fast sailer. n.27.
Consignees Messrs. M. Lopez & Co.

Dutch barque "Zeemeeuw," 216 tons register Kloo, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a good opportunity to shippers. d.18.
Consignees Messrs Lezica & Co.

French barque "Coralie," 292 tons, Verrho, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and ready to receive cargo in a few days.
Consignee F. Apestegny.

French barque "Amazin," 201 tons, Guiet, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and known in the trade as a good conveyance. d.18.
Consignees Messrs. Thomas Rouse, Esq.

British brig "Scorton," 204 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, John Ditchburn, master, is a small carrier and suitable for this trade. d.18.
Consignees Messrs Nicholson, Green & Co.

Belgian brigantine "Denise," 163 tons register, P. Deane, master, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a small carrier, and of a light draught of water. d.18.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R Horne
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 16 feet, *Bargez*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 14 $40, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210, 20, 240, and 21 feet 300 Spanish dollars. Will 100 U. English equal to 109 Portugese; 109 U. French equal to 115 n. Burgos; 109 U. Norwegian equal to 112 n. Burgos; and 109 U. Swedish to 106 n. Burgos measurement. Un palms (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.
All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. Whether having, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot, and wishing to hauwored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 24th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons	Duties Dollars
	BRITISH.			
July	31 Bg. Grace Longstaff, Logan	Wilford Latham & Co	232	England.
Aug.	28 Bg. Hugh Black, Abbott	Brownells, Grey & Co	231	Valparaiso
Sept.	13 Bg. Eliz beth, Orfeur	Duguid, Barton & Co	226	L pool.
	15 Bg. Slug, Bayley	Bayley & Co	200	
	16 Bg. Maria, Howells	C. R. Horne	291	Australia
	19 Bg. Neptune, MacDonald	Duguid, Barton & Co	228	L pool.
Oct.	4 Bg. Leo, Clark	Hartunfels & Co	230	London.
	7 Bk. Mercutio, Sewell	R. & J. Carlisle	244	L pool.
	8 Sch. Thane of Fife, McKellar	J. B. Isaline	152	
	8 Sg. Crimea, Berry	Lezica & Co	148	England.
	9 Bg. Enterprise, Pyott	W. Orr & Co	252	
	9 Bg. Alice, Langlois	Twyford, Hall & Co	293	England
	25 Bg. Byron, Rodick	A. Barber	190	England.
	27 Bk. Cornucopia, Jarvis	R. & J. Carlisle	230	
Nov.	9 Bg. Earl of Derby, Hodge	Hunt & Brothers	196	
	10 Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. smith & Co	241	
	11 Bg. Gazelle, Bell	Bunge, Tweedie & Co	227	England.
	Sch. Alarm, Groves	Lezica & Co	168	England.
	17 Bg. Rover, Pendlebury	R. & J. Carlisle	199	
	17 Bg. Rita, Jobbin	Nicholson, Green & Co	192	England.
	18 Bg. Gem, Mitchell	Duguid, Barton & Co	187	England.
	18 Bg. Philip Dean, Rose	Hughes Brothers	187	England.
	18 Bk. Jo, Gaul	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	252	
	22 Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Rivada	236	
	22 Bg. Hibbert, Orchelich	J. Carthy	286	
	23 Bg. White Wood, Russell	Hughes Brothers	243	
	25 Bg. Pascoe, Warts	Duguid, Barton & Co	230	
	26 Sch Spy, De la Cour	Hughes Brothers	170	England
Dec.	5 Sch. Mercury, Lymons	Hughes Brothers	150	
	6 Bk. Falcon, Jarvis	T. Tomkinson & Co	422	
	6 Bk. 29th of May, Marsin	To order	349	
	11 Bk. Peter Senn, Andersen	Bunge, Tweedie & Co	412	
	11 Bg. Everton, Ditchburn	Nicholson, Green & Co	204	
	15 Bg. Julia Johnson, Dean	J. G. Smith & Co	193	
	16 Bg. Anne & Sophia, Ranson	J. G. Smith & Co	131	
	19 Sgn. M.y, Millard	Tomkinson & Co	243	
	20 Sg. Trio, MacNab	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	191	
	21 Bg. Star, Cresswell	Nuttall & Co	195	
	AMERICAN.			
Nov.	11 Bk. Almonia, Carey	P. Halbach	297	N. York.
	18 Bk. Delaware, Huchinson	Zimmermann, & Co	244	N.York.
	20 Sgn. Robert Wm. Powell, Hopper	J. Hopper	196	
	30 Sg. Nancy, Paterson	Freyer Brothers	219	
Dec.	1 Bk. Jasper, Long-ton	O. J. Hunt & Co	299	
Dec.	4 Bk. Juanita, Cheer	S. B. Hale & Co	383	
	5 Bk. Edward Kenyard, Upton	Brown	249	
	8 Sp. Chio, Dodson	S. B. H. le & Co	413	
	8 Bk Manso, Simson	Zimmermann, & Co	281	
	FRENCH.			
Aug.	28 Pol. Bk. Chasseur, Venter	To order	126	
Oct.	17 Pol. Bazard, Ojier	T. Rousse	176	Have
	27 Bk. Modeste, Lacoste	Marshal & Sons	255	
	27 Bg. Escornet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co	192	Have.
Nov.	17 Bk. Estafetta, Larche	A. Dufourcq	234	
	18 Bg. Berenger, Fiquet	Auge Etchegaray	130	Have.
	18 Bg. Commandant, Barbier	N. Pouchgaie	171	
	23 Bg. Caroline, Bayau	F. Vallat	138	
Dec.	2 Bk. Norma, Lemoine	Van Praet	195	
	10 Bk. Camille, Verho	F.A; anegoy	252	
	10 Bk. Amazin, Guiet	T. Rousse	201	
Dec.	16 Bk. Jacques, Lecornquier	J. Vignie	219	
	18 Pol. Chasseur, Ventre	N. Pouchgaie	198	
	22 Bk. Richard, Ses	Marshal & Sons	176	
	SPANISH.			
Sept.	19 Bg. Remantes, Pedro	F. Bustero	228	
	11 Pol. Rosario, Daniel	F. Buzaro	162	
Oct.	12 Bk. Nueva Constancia, Monaco	J. vallo & Sons	255	
	17 Pol. Feliano, Fabregas	To order	216	
Nov.	13 Bg. Amable Josefina, Sabino	Livalloi & Sons	172	
	22 Pol. Commercio Cassles	Freyer Brothers	150	
	29 Bg. Hero, Guerrebeitia	Livalloi & Sons	241	
	24 Bg. Indagurra, Marstanoy	Livalloi & Sons	136	
Dec.	2 Bg. Esmeralda, Millet	Livalloi & Sons	127	
	7 Zum. Tigre, Plats	To order	97	
	5 Bg. Hercules	To order	242	
	11 Sp. Amalia, Gomez	S Soriano	245	
	SARDINIAN.			
Mar.	18 Pol. Arturo, Rosano	Jacinto Caprile	174	
Aug.	28 Bk. Petronio, Fedanes	N. Martinez & Sons	493	
	31 Bg. Amable Josefina, Sabino	A. Caprile & Sons, Gaeta	172	
Oct.	4 Pol Innocenza, A. Sartori	Bartolone Viale & Co	234	
	8 Pol. Elisa, Ivery	A. Caprile & Sons	163	
	25 Bg. Cesare, Dodero	Viale & Co	130	Cette.
	25 Bg. Italia, Queirolo	Viale & Co	264	
	22 Pol. Vincenza, Lenero	Livalloi & Sons	156	Brazil
Nov.	4 Bg. Lavero, Mendez	To order	162	
	12 Pol. Nativia de Maria, Tascorio	To order	263	
	22 Bg. Emilia, Zegarra	J. Dellino	186	
Dec.	3 Pol. St. Carmen 2° Carro	G. Avegno	258	
	5 Bg. Amonie Sorello, Brisolese	J. Avegno	261	
	6 Bg. Alcide Vero, Sasso	J. Avegno	273	
	8 Bg. Rey David, Celasco	Lezica & Co	258	
	11 Bk. Antonieta, Payo	J. Avegno	242	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Sept.	14 Pol. Condor, Rodrigues	Martinez & Sons	188	
Oct.	31 Bg. Lysia, Amaro	F. Silva	170	
Nov.	19 Bg. Castro 2°s	To order	212	
	20 Bg. Agnia da Costa, Rino	J. M. Sousa	202	
	30 Bg. Salvadorenho, Aviles	J. Arteaga	306	
Dec.	5 Pol. Ottini, Basila	F. Buzano	255	
	21 Bk. Rufino, Pereyra	A. Van Praet	302	
	HARBOIRG.			
Aug.	3 Bgn. Emeanna, Moller	Freyer Brothers	160	Antwerp
Oct.	15 Bg. Friedrich Ernst, Amondsen	Freyer Brothers	197	
Nov.	11 Bgn. Hamburg Packet, Hemmes	Dickson & Co	138	Rio Jno.
	19 Bgn. Teresa, Faggenholz	Freyer Brothers	128	Brazil.
	30 Bgn. Elizabeth, Schuldt	J. N. Bieber & Co	150	
Dec.	9 Bg. Sophia, Wessel	To order	134	
	16 Bg. Elisa Emma, Beyers	Hartunfels & Sons	134	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co	397	
Dec.	17 Bg. Italia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Gambi	260	
	TUSCAN.			
Oct.	25 Pol. Romulo, Sotovicen	Pietranera Piaggio	190	
	RUSSIAN.			
Dec.	5 Bg. Ida, Stew	Freyer Brothers	206	
	DUTCH.			
Dec.	7 Bk. Uranis, Klen	Lezica & Co	322	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Aug.	3 Bg. Westphalia, Maichow	P. Halbach & Co	235	N. York
Sept.	19 Bg. Titania, Voss	Halbach & Co	212	Antwerp
Oct.	9 Bg. Plata, Bessing	Zimmermann, & Co	250	
	Bg. Albert, Litchfield	J. N. Bieber & Co	240	Boston.
	BELGIAN.			
Sept.	26 Bg. Pauline, Kerckhove	A. Van Praet	250	Antwerp,
Oct.	8 Bg. Intaligable, A. Cordier	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	241	
	9 Bg. Rubens, Corn lissen	A. Van Pe ct	283	
	9 Bg. Wilhelmina, Lefebre	Lezica & Co	242	Rio Jno.
	9 Bg. Rubens, Cornelius	A. Van Praet	283	
	15 Bg. Denise, Deane	Bayley Brothers	163	
	SWEDISH.			
Sept.	23 Bg. Sveas, Anders on	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	270	London
Oct.	6 Bg. Hilda Charlotta, Oberg	Wedskind & Co	270	N. York
	27 Bg. Selma, Westerberg	Lezica & Co	209	England
Nov.	17 Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieber & Co	216	
	22 Sch. Thane of Fife, Mackellar	J. N. Bieber & Co	270	
	DANISH.			
Sept.	18 Bg. Jylland, Quistgaard	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	216	Antwerp
Oct.	8 Bg. Ida, Jorgensen	Lezica & Co	149	
	9 Bg. Delphin, Tuhl	C. R. Horne	192	N. York
	25 Sch. Fehl, Sjoerup	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	224	Antwerp
Nov.	17 Sch. Alma, Schreiber	Freyer Brothers	168	
	17 Bg. Fox, Schonnadter	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	138	
	19 Sch. Johanna Jepsen	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	164	
	21 Sch. Hollo, Hansen	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	224	
	6 Bg. Success, Smith	To order	230	
	10 Bgn. Sarah, Bremer	To order	144	
	BREMEN.			
Nov.	22 Bk. Adelaide, Spilker	Becher, Peuser & Co	260	
Dec.	17 Bk. Lessing, Friedrichs	Cassares & Sons	356	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec.	21 Bg. Ndaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co	150	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct.	10 Bg. J. H. Heyer, Heesloop	Lezica & Co	197	England
	AUSTRIAN.			
Oct.	14 Bk. Melinka, Tonlon	Lezica & Co	256	England
Nov.	13 Bk. Adolar, Rennat	M. Lopez	266	
Dec.	3 Bk. Geo Mattieh, Vucovich	Dickson & Co	363	
	ORIENTAL.			
Sep.	22 Bg. Matilde, Kuh	C. R. Horne	240	
	17 Bg. Sarcedita, Ravena	Dunoyer & Co	114	
Oct.	13 Bgn. Luciano, Desori	Livalloi & Sons	124	